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TERMS.

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DOCTRINAL.

OF ORDINATION.

I take honesty and knowledge to be the essential talents required for the work of the ministry. The last is acquired by study, and the other depends upon the disposition of the heart, or the grace of God. He therefore who has the capacity to teach and edify, has a right to do both.

Those who are candidates for the priesthood, carry their qualifications along with them; and having passed examination, receive a power from the bishop which he receives from the law, to put these qualifications in practice. But if upon trial, they be found insufficient, they are, or ought to be rejected.

A physician does not receive from the college an ability to practice; but only a declaration that he already has it. Such a declaration are holy orders: they convey nothing; neither righteousness, nor learning, nor wisdom. They are only a diploma or privilege to exercise a certain calling, during good behavior. Any further than this, what signifies the hand of a bishop laid upon the head of a stripling, who seeks promotion or a livelihood? If that hand puts any thing into that head, I pear? What alteration for the better is to be found in the person, or endowments, or spirit of the party ordained? How does appear that he has any moral sufficiency which he had not before? Or any spiritual gift, besides that which he carries home in his pocket; and which was conferred by the bishop's secretary, for a fee? Can there be any new ability or character without some marks of it? Or is there an aleration without a change? It is an inconeivable mystery to me, that the same man should be another man! I have known many a man's pride swell, and his morals decay, after orders; but very seldom his manners or his capacity enriched by them. He who has the spirit, will do the works of the spirit: By their fruits ye shall know them. The thing, were it true, is very capable of proof. Indeed, it could not be hid nor disputed. On the contrary, when

A learned and virtuous layman can instruct more effectually, and pray more devoutly and successfully, than an ignorant and profane priest; and is consequently a more proper and secure guide to others. To say that he has no call, is no more than to say that he has not entered his name:--Besides, it is false; for I will lay it down as a proposition which I will abide by, that he who has a power to do good, has a call to do good; and the promoting of virtue, and securing of souls, is doing the greatest good of all. St. James tells us, that the effectual fervent prayer of a rightous man availeth much; but he does not say that he must be in orders, or that he must perform the same in a consecrated place: Though the convocation, in the latter part of the Queen's Reign, thought fit to dif-

the Holy Ghost has nothing to do with ei-

fer with the apostle in this Point. Apollos, without any call at all, but from is own abilities, being an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures, and instructed n the way of the Lord, and fervent in the spirit, spake and taught diligently the things the Lord, and boldly in the synagogue. is plain, that he had not the Holy Ghost, that he knew only the baptism of John : And it is also plain, that he was not oraned, unless it was by the tent-maker and his wife, Aquilla and Priscilla; and they look him unto them, and expounded unhim the way of God more perfectly. (Acts tviii. v. 24, &c.)

I doubt the Holy Ghost is too often ade free with in popish countries, upon occasion of young men taking orders. pelieve it will be found that their motives much more temporal. It is consideras a secular employment, as much as y other; and the labour of a clergyman as evidently bought and sold, as that of attorney or any tradesman. Besides,

dained there, even without any of these momentous accomplishments.

There are some who take the orders of ing of the clergy: ergyman, and yet never exercise the "Their office is evidently adapted to clergyman, and yet never exercise the Twenty-five cents each, will be allowed to function of clergymen, either through i-promote the welfare of human nature, and to propagate its peace and prosperity in Ghost call men to the work of the minis- this world, as well as its eternal felicity in try, not to do the work of the ministry? the next; so that it is the interest of all Or does he call men to an office, without men to honour it: and none but a madman giving them gifts and grace to perform it? will condemn and ridicule what has a man-if was not so in the Apostles days, when ifest tendency to the security and happi-God inspired all whom he sent; and where ness of all mankind." the divine commission or call was given, a door of utterance was also given. But there were then no sinecures, no great sary to the peace and happmess of society.

The solution is the same and solute the same are the same and solutely necestary to the peace and happmess of society. revenues; no great doctors, nor small cu-

Rome in general, not any of its bishops in do only contend for the right of every nathe United States, of regular standing, are of taking orders. For, by the canons, the doctrines and behaviour: further than this hereby respectfully requested to accept, each, person demanding ordination, is to be as. is it at all expected of him that the good- the toleration granted to dissenters by the ness of his life should exceed that of oth- same law, and the same scripture. er laymen: If it be as good, it is well.

Whenever the Holy Ghost was given, it was given upon some extraordinary occasion, for the doing of some extraordinary action; as it was to the Apostles, for converting the heathen world. They shew- with a Mr. Crocker, o' the same place, in ed the power which they had, by the won- regard to Mat. 16: 25, 26. "For whoders which they did; and gave effectual soever will save his life shall lose it; and evidences that they were divinely assisted. whosoever will lose he his life for my But some modern priests, who have no ex- sake, shall find it. For what is a man traordinary work to do, assert, notwithstanding, that they have an extraordinary call from the spirit; which would also infer his extraordinary assistance. But they say it without shewing it, and pretend to it without proving it. It is a happiness, that we are not obliged to take their word; for though faith itself be the evidence of things not seen, yet still it is the evidence: that is, proof must precede belief.

When the popish clergy are charged lowing dialogue was had:with frailties, vices and immoralities, they then confess the truth, and are pleasand become flesh and blood as were

men, and subject to the like infirmities and passions; if they said greater, we could readily believe them. But when a point of gain or dominion is to be contended for, they grow all of a sudden more than men; they are then the Lord's embassadors, successors to the Apostles, a sacred society; and the Lord knows how many more fine things. Now this management is very un-lucky for them, and full of palpable contradiction; for if they had a greater share of God's grace and spirit than others, it would be especially evident in the supe-rior piety of their lives, since holiness is let me know the truth. I expect an unerior piety of their lives, since holiness is shewn in practice: Whereas the spirit of quivocal answer. Is the word translated this world manifests itself in the love of power and wealth; and hence those who translated soul in the 26th? pursue them are called worldly-minded, in opposition to God's elect, who are the spiritually-minded. I need not recommend it whole, to such clergy, which to choose, carnal derstanding enlightened, it is manifest that enly-mindedness without them. It is certain, that the Apostles were as pious as

If by the call of the Holy Ghost, on this occasion, be meant no more than a serious and devout bent of mind to administer in the public worship of God, as some reverend divines, lovers of truth, do, I think, confess; then is the claim of a divine mission and successive right utterly at an end; and the taking of orders is no more than taking a licence to perform a religious office, for which every religious intelligent man is always qualified.

And indeed such a man is, without the consent of any bishop, entitled to be a pastor, in the Scripture-sense of the word, though not to receive the legal wages of a pastor. He may preach and pray, and deliver the sacrament, when temporal laws do not restrain him; but cannot take tithes, which are annexed to certain conditions and opinions established by the State. As every state has its own religion, so almost every religion is directed and modelled by some state; and therefore they, who are orthodox conformists in one, are often schismatical dissenters in another. But such is the singular modesty and submission of the clergy, that they, in most countries, humbly acquiesce in the established fait; and not only meekly accept of all the ecclesiastical power and revenues to themselves, but gratefully condescend to persecute all those consciences that are not as complaisant and supple as their own. And indeed, it is but generous in them to be zealous for those notions and ceremonies, which bring them reverence and hire: but methinks it is a little unreasonable to expect that others should, without their motives, adopt their zeal.

P. S. Having in my last paper asserted, that there is no particular priesthood at all tensive science, and a thorough linguist; directed by the New Testament; I am told, besides a man of indefatigable perseverway to this calling is easy and obvi-

little Greek, or chopping a little logic, and mistake, that I do by this insinuate, that of getting by heart a few questions in there is therefore no occasion for any school-divinity? Nay, there are many or- church ministry whatsoever, notwithstanding my former declarations upon this head. I particularly say in my third paper, speak-

promote the welfare of human nature, and

But to give full satisfaction once for all, to It is evident, that neither the church of such as will be satisfied, I declare, that I particular, believe a word of this pretend- tional and voluntary society to appoint ed call of the Holy Ghost, in the business their own pastors, and to judge of their person demanding ordination, is to be ex- I have no aim. Nor do I desire to lessen amined as to his capacity for the ministry, the respect due to the clergy from their and must produce a certificate as to the merit and usefulness; or the dignities, innocence and morality of his life; both privileges, and revenues which they dewhich were unnecessary, if there was any rive from the law, or from the good will proof or assurance of his call from God. and contributions of the people. And I And the question asked him upon that oc- intend very soon to defend the church of casion, are such as demand no more than England upon the principles and authoriordinary human aid to answer them. Nor ty of the scripture and the law; as well as

[From the Religious Inquirer.]

EQUIVOCATION. Within the last year Mr. Henry King, of Springfield, Mass. had a conversation profited if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" They could not exactly agree as to the signification of the word translated soul, in the latter verse. They agreed to refer the matter to Rev. Wilbur Fisk, a Methodist clergyman, and Principal of the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham. When the proper opportunity presented, the fol-

Mr. King. Is the Greek word transla-CIN.

use the word tife instead of soul, in the 26th verse, would make nonsense of the whole passage. Mr. K. I ask you, Sir, if the Greek word is the same in both verses.

Mr. F. The word translated life in the 25th verse is sometimes translated soul.

Mr. K. This is not an answer to my question. I have been informed that the Greek word thus differently translated, is precisely one and the same. If that information were incorrect, it is your duty life in the 25th verse the same which is

Mr. F. It is. But to translate it life in the 26th would make nonsense of the

Mr. K. Very well. If the revelation of God to man be nonsense, unless man alters it, let us know it.

Here the conversation on this point closed. Surely Rev. Mr. Fisk used "great plainness of speech," in thus evading the question; and a great concern for the glory of God, and the revelation he has given us, by declaring, in substance, that a fair and correct translation of the scriptures would convert them into nonsense:or rather that they are now nonsensical, and that they require the skill and management of unfaithful translators to give them the semblance of wisdom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEK LEXICON. Rev. C. Loveland, of Reading, (Vt.) is now engaged in publishing a Greek Lexicon of the language used in the original of the New Testament, with definitions given in English. Such a word as this has long been a desideratum in the literary and Christian world. It is designed to supply the Biblical student with a convenient manual, to which he can at any time recur, and directly find, with English definitions, any Greek word in the New Testament, without the laborious and tedious task of turning from the Greek to Latin, and from the Latin to the English, which has been the only medium of obtaining a knowledge of the language with tend to undermine the felicity of individustudents heretofore, unless they were supplied with Parkhurst or some other very It is time now, when so much is doing to expensive and voluminous work. Every sincere believer in the book of Divine revelation cannot but appreciate every mean that conducts him more directly to a thorough acquaintance with its contents. We therefore rejoice that Rev. Mr. Loveland has undertaken this important work. For we consider him eminently qualified for doing it justice. He is a man of ex-

availed himself not only of the general ness then, first presents itself for notice. Lexicons of Schrevelius, Hedericus and Now in a community like ours, made res-Jones, but likewise of the valuable works of Schleusner, Parkhurst, Ewing, Laing, Wahl and others. The work will contain whose very appearance, the tatters of forded to subscribers; bound and lettered, age and the sluggishness of whose actions at the moderate price of \$1,25. It is ex- at once conveys to the beholder his charpected it will be completed during the pres-

Utica Magazine.

FANATICISM.

believers" when they saw that the English travellers were not of their faith, Boo Khaloom, an Arabian leader, told the people that the English were unfortunate; that dor of attire ought never to be the panothey did not believe in "the Book" (the ply to shield vice from punishment. This Koran); that they had a book of their own which did not speak of Mohammed, and tion. Neither friendship, nor business, that, blind as they were, they believed in nor civility require him about you with the it! This shocking account was received by a general groan! One Malem Chadily, lounges around you at your dwellings; he however, did not content himself with groan-

ing. He exclaimed, turn! turn! say God is God, and Mahommed is his prophet!— Wash and become clean, and Paradise is open to you? Without this, what can save you from eternal fire. Nothing. Oh! while sitting in the third heaven, I shall see you in the midst of the flames, crying out to your friend Barca Gana and myself, friend give me a drop of water, but the gulph will be between us, and it will be too late."-The Malem's tears flowed in abundance during this harangue, and every body apyeared affected by his eloquence."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

If a young lady cannot bear reproof without sullenness, and disappointment without repining, what are we to expect of her, when placed at the head of a family to guide and direct its concerns? Truv. the education of females at the present day seems diametrically opposed to all that advances the happiness of domestic life. To attract the admiration, and shine abroad, appears to be the principal object: as though they were destined for no higher purpose, like the ephemeral fly, they flut-ter awhile, and are seen no more. What a lamentable circumstance, that the admirable

.. . cath and raxury have introduced since the foundation of society, will never have power to do away the influence of those domestic virtues, which the inspired penman has so beautifully delineated in the last chapter of Proverbs. One reason why the domestic virtues are so much neglected, is the love of show and external parade. When once a love of fashionable pleasure steals upon the affections, it is in vain to look for the growth of those virtues which require a keeping at home. Fashion dethrones judgment, and lays her empire in the dust. When once the affections begin to entwine around the idol, the soul is fascinated with a kind of enchantment which it seems impossible to resist, until it becomes a prey the reader call to his "mind's eye" char-

PRACTICAL.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

"And withal they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house; and not only idle but tattlers also, and busy bodies, speaking things which they ought not.'

rine authenticy of the sacred scriptures, is to be derived from the perfect exhibition of the human character. They delineate it in all the variations of its formation, as it is influenced by prospeity and adversity, by virtue and by vice, with an accuracy so complete that the most ordinary proficient in the knowled ge of human nature and of the Bible must be convinced that nothing but the inspiration of the Almighty could have originated such a correct representation. The passage which is placed at the head of this article, tells us of those who are idlers, wanderers, tattlers, speaking things they ought not. The light of almost every day furnishes illustrations of this divine declaration. They are to be found not only among the poorer and inferior grades of society; but they can be numbered where affluence, where intelligence, and where honor resides .-These habits of idleness and of defamation are having too much influence in society. They are engendering evils which als, and the peace & good of communities. exterminate vice as it is fostered by the intemperate, the profane, and the sabbath breaker, that something should be done to destroy the contagion which these practices are emitting into our moral atmosphere. I cannot believe that there is a consciousness in many who accustom themselves to these practices, of their deteriorating and pestiferous influence. A moment's attention, however, must give

their true tendency.
"And withal they learn to be idle, wan-Where is the difficulty of learning a though malice, and by others, through for this Lexicon several years, and has dering about from house to house." Idle-

plendent as it is by religion and literature, a vagrant, idle, wandering individual, between 3 and 400 pages, and will be af- whose attire, the expressions of whose visacter, and fills him with feelings indignant at the thought that this wretched miscre-We ardently wish him success in this ant is bound to him by the common ties of undertaking; and hope a liberal minded humanity. But why should our feelings public will reward him abundantly for his of indignation be less highly graduated when the idler comes before us in the garb of respectability? There are reasons then which should not in the least permit them Major Denham, in his African Travels, to wane. The comeliness of his dress and tells us of the lamentations of the "true the gentility of his appearance should create in us the reflection of the time he is wasting, which might be consumed in purposes beneficial to mankind. The splenman is an idler; he is not at his occupafrequency his visits are repeated. He comes near you in your places of business; and he haunts the hours of your retirement. And still the ensigns of civility are held out to him. A character like this, consuming the precious moments of his existence in "wandering about from house to house," oungt not to be the recipient either of urbanity or regard.

These characters are "not only idle"

"but tattlers also, and busy body, speaking things which they ought not." Business may plead for frequent intercourse with our neighbors and then we speak things which we ought. But when this intercourse is supported neither by business nor by friendship, then are we entitled to make the inference that things are spoken which ought not to be. Then we are upheld in supposing that the theme of conversation is not what interests the votary of religion; not what charms the lover of science ; pot what excites the glow of patriotism, nor what gives the political aspirant new zest for clambering the rugged ascent to honor. No: Such themes as these interest not these "busy bodies." Persons, characters, must be their subjects. The business of neighbors must be canvassed .-Their plans must be scrutinized, and if in their plans must be misrepresented and perverted.— The conversations which these "busy bodies" hear in one family must be made to savour of personal reprehension when retailed in the next, and thus be made the seeds whose fruits are perpetual hostilities to harrass the peace of those who always had taken sweet counsel together and walked to the house of God in company." When these "busy bodies" see persons who from their acts, their measures, and their ordinary demeanor, they imagine, design to obtain an honorable rank in the community, they must assail their characters with all that asperity of language and virulence of invective in their power to command. For the truth of these remarks let the existing state of things, as almost every town will exhibit, speak. Cannot to the most violent passions; which, like, a garden grown up with weeds, presents a most gloomy prospect for a future the reader call to his mind seye characters who are here correctly portrayed? Can he not call up before him many who have "withal learnt to be idle, wandering bout from house to house; & not only idle but tattlers also, and busy bodies, speaking things which they ought not," creating their tales of slander, and zealously publishing them to the world? Now, I seriously ask, what is the incentive to the actions of these 'busy bodies'? Is it to effect the reformation of those upon whom they shower their A very favorable argument for the di- calumny? It cannot be; for its victims are generally of superior merit to those by whom they are offered a sacrifice. It can be nought but that passion which prompted the adversary of souls to enter the garden of paradise, and there to disturb the quiet of our first progenitors.

> In view of these things, ought not something to be done? Ought domestic tranquility longer to be invaded by these busy bodies' "who go about like a roaring lion, seeking whom they may devour," when the evil can be so easily remedied? Yes: we trust there can something be done .-Let them who thus make shipwreck of character, who love to despoil merit of its loveliness and virtue of its attractions, however elevated they are made by their wealth of their intelligence, be made to wear the badge of the 'CALUMNIATOR,' at which society may look and avoid them. Could this be done, and what is more easy? character would not long be blackened by slander. Innocence would not long be enrobed in the habiliments of guilt. If society would manifest their opinion of these 'busy bodies' by such overt expressions as could not be hid from them, their number would rapidly diminish. The want of this manifestation is the only bar to their reformation. Let individuals come out and boldly express their scorn, when they behold the calumniator busy at his work of defamation. Let the press, which has too long been silent, send forth its influence; let the sacred functionary of the pulpit more frequently "cry aloud and spare not" those who belong to the community of busy bodies.' Let things be done, and the work of

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE PAUL. GARDINER, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

MISSIONARIES IN MAINE. It is calculated to make one smile to notice the long and ceremonious accounts which are annually rendered to the Maine Missionary Society, concerning the location and success of the orthodox missionaries sent out by this Society into various parts of our State. A person not acquainted with the facts, would suppose from their reports, that a very large proportion of the population of Maine were but little above the heathen either as it relates to their religious privileges or their religious character; and would conclude, that the Missionary society were actuated by the very laudable desire to send the Gospel into the many destitute sections of the State, and to spread the salutary influence of its sublime and purifying prisciples. But such a supposition is quite erroneous. There is, comparatively, no part of Maine destitute of religious, public instruction; nor is there any place in which the public stand in need of Calvinistic preaching. The real design of the missionary society is, we fully believe, entirely sectarian. Their missionaries are not located in destitute places, (indeed such are hardly to be found,) but generally in towns where there are regular societies and settled ministers of other denominations. They are sent there to undermine and destroy other churches, and thus to lay a foundation for their own exclusive establishment. If we were disposed, we could name many towns--the first in importance in the State, both as it relates to population, wealth, refinement and religious instruction-in which orthodox missionaries are annually sent, and partially supported, by the Maine Missionary Society. What is this for? Is it because the people are heathen? . This cannot be said, unless indeed it be conceded, that all are heather who do not subscribe to the calvinistic faith and assist in supporting a calvinistic preacher. No. They are sent to build up a party and to prepare the way for the settlement of an orthodox minister in those towns.

The missionaries who infest this State are either young men who want to obtain a set tlement, or older ones who have been dismissed from societies that are no longer willing to support them. The former are first sent into the back towns to make a trial of their gifts, among what they suppose t the more ignorant part of our popula under the imposing name of missione to advance toward the regions of greate finement, and as soon as they become pe ble the grand object is to obtain a settlen This is the summum bonum of all our h missionary societies. Young men, car perhaps of nothing higher, are sent to Bangor and educated on charity. Thus they are made slaves for life to those whose views and plans they are under the most solemn obligations to entertain and execute. It would be ungrateful in them ever to dissent from the creed or to oppose the designs of their benefactors; and they go forth into the world governed by the narrow policy which first embraced them, professedly, as objects of charity. All this originates, and is designed to aid, in sectarism. The spread and establishment of orthodoxy is the object ;-all beside are but the means of obtaining it. We never look upon domestic missionarie with much reverence; for we know they, either being young and inexperienced, have yet a repetation to establish; or, being old and run down, are objects of pity. If they can succeed in obtaining a "call," let them do it; but let them not deceive people by pretending to an overwhelming anxiety for the public good when, after all, they mean only their own.

FAMILIAR DIALOGUES. The Editors of the Boston Universalist Magazine are now publishing some thighly interesting original dialogues, professedly between a parent and his child, designed to correct the erroneous interpretations that have been given to certain texts of Scripture which are generally relied upon as containing proof of the doctrine of endless punishment. There can be no doubt in the minds of any impartial persons, who have examined the subject faithfully, that those texts-particularly Matt. xxv. 46, and Mark xvi. 16-bave been, and still are, very much misunderstood and misapplied by believers in that sentiment, and no method of exposing the popular error concerning this interpretation, seems to be more happy and convincing than that of familiar dialogues. Those that have hitherto appeared in the Magazine are much to the point and contain arguments both scriptural and satisfactory. We shall take occasion, as soon as circumstances will permit, to transfer them into our columns. They are, we hear, to be republished in Boston, in the form of tracts, and disposed of at a cheap rate for gratuitous distribution. We hope they may circulate extensively and be the means of doing much good.

INSTALLATION. Rev. JOHN BISEE was to saving, and we suppose a true one, that "a have been installed as Pastor of the First man is known by the company he keeps."

Universalist Society in Portland, yesterday. We expect to be able to give a full account of the exercises of that interesting occasion

ORTHODOX MAGNANIMITY. No sentiment is more universally allowed among honorable men of all sects and parties, than that it is both mean and contemptible to charge a whole denomination with the follies or crimes of an erring member. There are some people however who seem to feed in slander and to fatten upon the faults of others. Such richly deserve the censure of an intelligent public. There is a notice of a death now going the rounds among the orthodox papers, which we saw last week in the Christian Mirror, that shows very plainly the low and vulgar motives by which they appear to be too generally governed. It is as follows: Died in Russia, an aged Mr. Filloe, by excessive drinking. He was a Universalist." Now why, candid reader, do you suppose it was added-" he was a Universalist?" Was it not with a view to attach his disgrace to the whole denomination to which it is said he belonged? No one can doubt that such was the design. But suppose there had been such a man in Russia, or in Spain, or any where else, as "a Mr. Filloe." Suppose farther that he died of intemperate drinking; and admit him to have been an Universalist, what would all this prove? Why nothing more than that, after travelling to Russia, it s ascertained that a Universalist may have his faults as well as a calvinist. We have no disposition to retort upon those editors who seem to delight in circulating the above noice; but we might give many accounts of persons who have died drunk, or by commiting suicide, or by being executed on the galows, and add, in truth, " He was a Calvinist." At present we will only add the following from the last Gospel Advocate.

"Absconded from Port Byron, about a vear since, the Rev. Mr. -. He was a father without the title of husband, and had for some time been a student in the Theological Seminary at Auburn."

"Auburn, July 20, 1827. Sent to the County poor house, S. N. an aged and confirmed drunkard. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church in this place, and is now a firm believer in the Calvinistic faith."

intention to transfer the crimes of the indisiduals shave named to the orthodox party--

be impartial; and that duty we shall endeav-

Wednesday the 15th inst. the new Meeting-

house recently erected in Watertown, (Mass.)

was solemnly dedicated to the service of Al-

mighty God. The Sermon on the occasion

was delivered by the Rev. Hosea Ballou of

On the afternoon of the same day the Rev.

RUSSELL STREETER was installed as Pastor

of the Society worshipping therein. The

services were as follows :-- Introductory

prayer, by Rev. H. Ballou of Boston; Ser-

mon by Rev. Sebastian Streeter of Boston

and may the connexion thus happily formed

between our brother and this infant society

much good in the name of the holy child Jesus,

We perceive, that a late Zion's Herald has

from its co-worker in the cause of religion-

the anti-universalist. It is very well. The

and vulgarity. If Zion's Herald is willing to

be considered on a par with the anti-univer-

salist we have no objection. It was an old

DEDICATION AND INSTALLATION.

or to discharge.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A DISCOURSE

delivered on the 13th of June last, at the Dedication of the new Universalist Meeting-house in Turner, Me.

By SYLVANUS COBB.

TEXT. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourch the more, as we see the day approaching.

This assembling together recommended by the Apostle, was for the worship of God, and for instruction and mutual encouragement in the faith of the Gospel.

A consideration of the worth and importance of divine worship, and of instruction in the doctrines of the Gospel, will occupy, chiefly, the present discourse.

1st, The worth and importance of the orship of God.

Worship is reverence, honor, and adoration; and a rich, component part of the worship with which we now have to do, is gratitude. That favors bestowed, always lay the party receiving them under a corresponding obligation to the donor, is principle to which all will accede. And the received favors are never so fully enjoyed as when this obligation is returned : especially if it be an offering of gratitude that rises out of the heart, kindled up by a lively sense of the worth of the things bestowed, and of the goodness of our benefac-

The ungrateful dependent, therefore, is an unhappy one; realizing not, and of The goodness of rulers alone makes not a people happy; but wise and benevolent rulers, and grateful and virtuous subjects. A provident father alone makes not a happy family; but a kind and provident father, and thankful and obedient children. Though the father provides for them rich and wholesome food and drink, to meet every return of hunger; and he warms them with his fires, and his kind hand clothes them,—yet if their feelings to-wards him are hard,—if they are regardless of his counsels, jusensible of his kindness, and honor him not in their thoughts, there is no domestic felicity there; they are destitute of real enjoyment. Though happiness come, and hover like a dove a-Their hearts are barred, and too cold for happiness to dwell there.

But if you would see a household where there are children of blessedness, behold We have not added these facts with an the kind and virtuous father, industrious and provident; when he is engaged in his daily employ, his older children are with

in the sanctuary, talking with us as many this is not good evidence, because they members of our families as can conveniently attend,—that we may stir up each oth- is that which we can gather from different er's minds by way of remembrance, and sources, in confirmation of the truth of our mingled devotions rise up to heaven in falsehood of any thing; all we want thereone flame

larly neglecting the public worship of God, and locking himself, through the Sabbath, dence to prove that they believed in the in the business of the shop, counting room, or office, I venerate him not; because he received this doctrine from the apostles venerates not his Father in heaven, nor feels interested for the good of mankind. When he is directing his steps to the place tion from the apostles? of his labour, does he once think of that Being who made the ground he treads on? Does his heart heave one throb of gratitude to Him, in whom he moves and has tempted to vindicate the ways of God to his being ?-No: For then would he bend his course to the temple of God, and meet to a future state, viewing as they did, the with his neighbors and friends, to mingle his devotions, and help to animate theirs.

Does he say he is a lover of God, and knows the blessedness of private worship, and could delight to worship in public, if there were any class of worshippers with no arbitrary punishment even there; none whom he could conscientiously associate? But that all religious congregations in the consequences of evil. Nor could natural vicinity of his residence are entertained by sentiments so dishonorary to God, and of so injurious a tendency, that he cannot from the heart. For gratitude is a flame give them countenance, nor endure to be present in their assemblies?

light in his worship; and if he have so tender and laudable a regard for the honour of and for the final attainment of the end for the divine character, and the good of society, that he cannot sit easy under public course enjoying not the blessings he re- instructions which he views to be repugnant to both, why does he not manifest something of this scrupulous and commendable regard for the honour of the divine character, and the good of society? Why does he not employ such means as are in his power, to correct these injurious errors under which he sees his neighbors suffering bondage; and to raise up, at least, a small fraternity of worshippers, with whom he can meet and mingle spirits in the rational worship of the true God .-Let him send, and at his own expense, procure from a distance the labours of some one he considers a messenger of truth, if it be but for one Sabbath in the year ;that he may at some times have the privilege of joining with a brother in the service round, she finds no entrance into their bo- of God; and that his neighbors may have an opportunity to learn and hold fast that which is good. If there be no public labourer he can obtain, then let him, as it has just been remarked improve such ways and means as he does find within his ability, to disseminate truth. And then he will show that he has some regard for the aracter, and the good

> last excuse, that he If, in Gospel truth; auses him to love the art, and his neighbor es him happy, and hing about it: That ie too stale for him to

spend his Sabbaths, either in his own house teaching it to his children, or in the public assembly communing upon it with his

neighbors?

This excuse is inconsistent with itself. For if he has found that truth which produces love to God, and love to man, -and makes him happy, -he can never be indifferent or inactive with respect to that subject which he has found to be so valuable has given use life and being? Who watch- to himself. He will suffer no opportunity es over us all the day, and guards our soit to pass unimproved, to disseminate a knowlslumbers in the silent hours of night? Who edge of that truth which makes him happy makes every thing beautiful for us in its that his children and his neighbors may be season, and daily loadeth us with benefits? sharing happiness with him. As well Who maketh his paths to drop down fat- might the good man sit over his sumptuness, and crowns the year with his good- ous meal, totally indifferent whether his It is Gon. His breath gives us children or his neighbors had a morsel to life; his love smiles around us, and his save them from death, as that he should right hand sustains us. Can it be that be indifferent about their knowing that there is a reasonable creature in the world, truth, and enjoying that worship, which he has found to constitute his own true happiness, and to prove the bread of life to his soul.

TO BE CONTINUED.

[For the Christian Intelligencer.] Reasons for believing in a future discipli-

nary state.

1. Because Jesus Christ, the apostles and primitive christians admitted it to be

2. Because it better accords with the principles of sound philosophy.

3. Because it is more in harmony and keeping, with the other tenets of liberal

4. Because it is taught by implication

1. Jesus Christ, the apostles and primitive christians admitted it to be true .- Those of our order who contend for no future punishment, say, that we have no evidence that Jesus Christ or the apostles ever preached this doctrine explicitly; and of course they have no authority to do it. This argument is good so far as it will go -we have no evidence from what of their preaching and from those parts of their writings which are extant, that they ever did explicitly teach this doctrine; but we have evidence from their writings that they admitted it to be true, by the fact that they have no where contested this doctrine -never denied the universally received opinion, at that time entertained by the whole world, that there was a future as well as present retribution; but admitted it in preaching the final recovery of all from that state, the reconciliation of those in other states of being; and the final triumph where both jews and gentiles admitted the

were not inspired teachers-but evidence fore, is to know whether the evidence be When I see the man of business regu-credible, not whether it be inspired. And doctrine of final restoration, and that they why is not also good evidence that the received the doctrine of future retribu-

2. It is more in accordance with the principles of sound philosophy. All philosophers ancient and modern who have atman, have extended retribution from this impossibility of always rewarding the virtuous and punishing the wicked here, there saw a necessity in the very fitness of things for extending a retribution to a future state. Sound philosophy it is true, could fix but what was the natural and inevitable philosophy even here, extend it to eternity: viewing as it does view mankind, as beings capable of continual improvement. Philosophy itself would consider, that the being who endowed them with the capa-If he be a lover of God, and could de- bility of improving in wisdom and virtue, would devise means for their instruction, which they evidently were created. 3. It is more in harmony and keeping with

the other tenets of liberal christianity. liberal christians consider christianity as a science to be studied and learnt-that to be a christian, we must acquaint ourselves with the character of God; by studying it from his word and works-that we must study to control our passions-check our vicious propensities-learn to form habits of virtue and perfect ourselves in christian godliness-They deny the influence contended for by the orthodox, of a miraculous agency in obtaining an immediate knowledge of the faith of christianity, and of coming at once in the full knowledge of the practice of virtue. They believe that the joys of the christian consist more in the happiness naturally arising from habits of virtue and benevolence than from any abstract enjoyment. That the happiness or misery of mankind is not arbitrary, but the natural fruits of good or evil doing. That a virtuous disposition is the source of happiness here or hereafter and a vicious one the source of misery here or hereafter, a miraculous change therefore from evil to good is not in harmony or keeping with the sentiments of liberal christianity. But we must suppose a miraculous change from evil to good as great as that for which the orthodox contend, in order to fit mankind for the enjoyment of the natural fruits take place before, or instantly after a change of existence. Hence to suppose that the soul suddenly arrives at the immediate possession of virtuous principles, and the enjoyment of its fruits, cannot harmonize with the idea of discipleship, or the necessity of study and practice in order to arrive at the perfection of the christian character and the enjoyments which arise from its possession.

4. It is taught by implication in the scriptures. It is taught by implication in all those passages which speak of the work of reconcilation and salvation being carried on in other states of existence; which as they are doubtless familiar to all my readers, it will be unnecessary to repeat. It is taught in the prophecies of the final subjection of all to Christ, and in those parts of the Scriptures which speak of the saviour's triumph over death and Hades. These are my reasons simply given for believing in a future state of discipline and preparation for the enjoyments of future and final happiness. If I am in error I am willing that it should he refuted but if correct I could wish for a more general diffusion of this sentiment, as from careful observation and patient reflection, I have been led to embrace it; and to believe it better calculated to promote the cruse is which we are engaged, and have a more practical effect, than the belief that retribution, is altogether confined to this state. -The reasons for this opinion shall be given in a future communication together. with a more particular illustration of my ideas respecting the nature of this state of discipline and preparation for the joys of immortality.

J. W. H. immortality.

> [For the Christian Intelligencer.] A REQUEST.

MR. DREW :- I was much pleased to see a part of Br. Woodman's Sermon, (which he delived at the late Association in Livermore,) published in your highly valuable paper. And I have a very strong desire that he would favor the public with the residue of that excellent discourseparticularly that part which relates to perience and the great and prevalent fallacy of building upon certain feelings and frame of mind as a foundation for happiness in future state. Having been himself initia ted from his youth into the principles and mysteries of orthodoxy; having been, for a long time, tormented with the fears of endless wo upon his own soul; having experienced in early life, those powerful of erations of the spirit, which many worship as their Saviour; having been engaged many years as a leader and teacher among the Calvinist Baptists; having been happily and sentimentally delivered from the yoke of bondage to which he was then That we count over our blessings, on. There can be no question but what subject, and possessing as he does, a frustand think of the source from whence they the primitive christians believed this doct-

week ravoring the doctrine of future punishgether around the social hearth, or table ment, as well as to one in our last touching heaped with viands, the parents feel the the same same subject, we have been govwarm breath of gratitude breathed into their erned by the determination to give all sides bosoms from the hearts of their children .an opportunity to be heard through the me-Here is happiness. These grateful childign of our columns. The same indulgence dren realize that there is a blessedness, a would be extended to a believer in no future peculiar blessedness, in revering and honouring their parents. punishment, that we have allowed to our But who is the parent of us all? Who correspondents of a different opinion. We hope never to see any thing like a warm or a crimonious controversy on that question in our columns, though we are willing to admit fair and friendly arguments on either side,

calculated to elicit truth. It is our duty to who does not feel it in his heart to "give thanks to the Lord, and to praise the name of the Most High?"

If there be a man so devoid of reason and sober reflection, he is a miserable be-When he has some enjoyment, it is low like that of the brute, and he knows not the happiness that belongs to man :-Because his soul is never lifted up to its divine ORIGINAL; and he contemplates not his relationship, nor knows the bliss of true.

gratitude to God. Such is the constitution of the moral naprayer after sermon, by Rev. Thomas Whitture of man, that as the branch, for its life, temore of Cambridge; charge and delivery must have a connexion with the root; so he, for his happiness, must feel in his christianity. of the Scriptures, by Rev. H. Ballou 2d of mind a connexion with God. The thrifty Roxbury; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. branch receives from its root a constant in the scriptures. J. S. Thompson; concluding prayer, by Rev. flow of life, and from the branch to the Adin Ballou. All the services, both at the root there is a constant return. So the dedication and the installation, were performliving child of God, whose affections are ed with solemnity and to the satisfaction of placed upon the infinite source of all his the numerous assemblage of persons that had blessings, draws through this sensible concollected on the occasion. Long may that nexion, a constant flow of life and bliss ;and there is kept up from his heart a conhouse stand as a Temple sanctified by the stant grateful return. presence of the great Master of Assemblies;

But when the branch is cut off from its connexion with the root, its flourishing aspect is changed, its beauty fades, and it be agreeable and lasting and productive of dies. So he whose heart and affections are alienated from God, who is thoughtless of his dependence, and unmindful of the goodness of his kind Benefactor,-is morcopied into its columns a scurrillous article ally dead. He is dead to exalted happiness: he is senseless to high and rational enjoyment.

Since then we are all aiming at the atpublic will suffer nothing by ascertaining the tainment of happiness, and our happiness character of a paper that approbates abuse so greatly depends on a sense of the divine goodness, and the discharge of our high duty of filial love, it is truly important that of Jesus Christ, over 'death and hades; we call to mind, in our daily private meditations, what things the Lord hath done

come. That at proper seasons, we meet rine, and preached it-but it is said that

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The Ha on, that year so la last Gube editor of have asce of the tale believe, as as to the disappoint able, certa have a mu now, than office whice ty, indepen ment is ma truth. Ou of this Sta somewhat that Gov. I

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re capable of doing justice to such a

I am not alone in opinion, that a publi-1 am not discussion and the remainder of his sermon asaid, or a few communications from pen upon that important subject, would fer a lasting benefit upon an inquiring Is it too much to anticipate that o good effects would extend far beyond e circulation of the Intelligencer? A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

[For the Christian Latelligencer.] RELIGIOUS AMALGAMATION.

I have often told my methodist friends, at the fair speeches and soft words of orthordox, were only designed to dee them-that they have no fellowship them at heart—that their object in profing them the hand of friendship, was onto make them "hewers of wood and to make their newers of wood and drawers of water"—to until their purseags and to make them every way sub- inated as a candidate for the same office. vient to the building of their spiritual bel—and when they had become sufficiently rich and powerful, the mask would he thrown off and the manner in which heir wealth and power would be used, night be easily learnt from the history of ast ages. It seems from the following stract from the Methodist Magazine for August 1827 page 350, that they have begun to see thro' the disguise of their professed friends, and have begun to fear that unless they "are found at their post aof the Wilderness." J. W. H.

THE EXTRACT. ever made any attempt to draw us into a genral union of Tract and Sunday School assoriations. But this we know, that those who hold, or have heretofore held, a similar language respecting our orthodoxy, and who gamate; and we were half inclined to listen gamate; and we were nair inclined to listen to their invitations, until some recent events have opened our eyes, and put us on the look out; and while under the influence of such a ulling anodyne as was perpetually adminhad begun to dream of the "golden age" of universal "peace and good will" among the discordant sects and parties, and felt a sort stered, scemingly without fee or reward, we of regret that we had ever put on the controversial sword. Whether this was a delusive fream produced partly by our predisposition to peace, and partly by the causes already hinted at, or whether it was a sober reality roduced in our mind by the convictions of ruth, time alone will decide. At present, we hope to be found at our post awake, keeping watchful eye on those who are surroundng our camp, that our little army may not be taken by surprise, and either made tribu-tary to others, and become "drawers of water and hewers of wood," or scattered abroad o become victims to the wild beasts of the

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THE CHRONICLE.

To note the passing tidings of the times. GARDINER, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1827.

The Kennebec County Convention met in Augusta on Wednesday last; for the purpose f nominating suitable persons to be supported for certain offices at the approaching genral election. The meeting was organized by hoosing Joseph R. Abbot, Esq. of Vassalboro' Chairman and Hall Chase, Esq. of Waterville Secretary. The convention, after several ballotings, selected the following gentlemen, as candidates to represent this county in the next Senate of Maine, viz :--

Hox. REUEL WILLIAMS, of Augusta, Hon. JOEL WELLINGTON, of Albion, and EDWARD FULLER, Esq. of Readfield.

On ballotting for the first candidate, at the first and only trial, Mr. Williams had 34 out of 44 votes. On balloting for the second, there was, at first, a greater division. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb of Waterville had 22-all other candidates 22. After three other unsuccessful ballotings, Gen. Wellington obtained a majority of all the votes. On the first trial for the third candidate, Nathan Cutler, Esq. of Farmington had 21 ont of 45 votes. A second trial gave Mr. Fuller a majority of the hole.

It was also voted to support Enoch Lincoln for Governor, and Joshua Gage for county Treasurer.

The Hallowell Gazette expresses an opinion, that Gov. Lincoln will not receive this year so large a vote as he obtained at the last Gubernatorial election, because, as the editor of that paper intimates, the people have ascertained that the Gov. is not a man of the talents he was supposed to be. We believe, as the editor of the Gazette says, that the public may have been disappointed as to the qualifications of Gov. L. but that disappointment is, we are confident, a favorable, certainly not a mortifying one. They have a much higher opinion of his talents now, than they had before his election to the \$13,041 75. office which he sustains with so much ability, independence and integrity. This statement is made under a full conviction of its of this State is, we may be permitted to say, omewhat extensive; and we are satisfied that Gov. L. is considered by the people a gentleman of superior talents and that he will receive a very cordial and unanimous

regret that any one amongst us should discover a disposition to degrade it. We have no personal interest in the re-election of Gov. L. nor in his preferences as to the town in which he thinks the seat of Government should be located; but his opinions upon this subject ought not to dispose us to express doubt as to his talents. The inference would be so illegitimate that it is liable not to obtain much credit for the motives of those who would make it.

At the "Administration meeting" held in Garland on the 16th inst, the Hon. Samuel Butman of Dixmont, was nominated as a suitable person to represent Somerset and Penobscot district in the next Congress of the United States, And at the "Democratic Republican" Convention held in Dexter on Monday Gen. Isaac Hodsdon, of Bangor was nom-

SINATORIAL CANDIDATES. Hon. S. M. Pond, Hon. J. W. Hathaway, R. C. Johnson, Esq. and Bailey Pierce, Esq. are nominated as candidates for the Senate from Haucock

difficulty between Gen. Jackson and Mr. wake," they will be made "drawers of for the information of our readers, that Mr. vater and hewers of wood, or be scatter- Buchanan, the respectable member of Coned abroad to become victims to the beasts gress, to whom Gen. J. appealed for a confirmation of what he stated relative to certain overtures said to have been made to him on the eve of the late Presidential election, has addressed a letter to the public, in which he denies having made any proposition to Gen. latent fire or the process of boring-and the J. either in his own account or on that of Mr. unhappy man immediately received the Clay or his friends. His statement of the whole charge—the pieces of rock fractured his skull and exposed the brains to sight. are as strenuous supporters of unconditional conversation between himself and Gen. J. decrees, and eternal reprobation, have not scrupled to invite us most cordially to amal-Mr. B. has been the uniform supporter of Gen. Jackson's claim to the Presidency.

> Foreign. By the latest news from Europe, there seems to be some ground of hope, that

> an account from Trieste, that Lord Cochrane had obtained a great advantage over the Turkish fleet. There were, by the last accounts, no indications in England of any measures being in train for the accommodation of the commercial differences between the United States and Great Britain.

> NEW PAPER. We have received the first and second numbers of a new paper just commenced in Ipswich (Mass.) call swich Journal." It is well print

far appears to be well conducted.

KENNEBEC BRIDGE. The new bridge across the river at Augusta is so far completed that it was rendered passable for horses on Saturday last.

We understand that the money, (5 or 6 hundred dollars) lost a few weeks since between this town and Hallowell by Mr. Leadbetter of Wayne, was found on Tuesday last in Augusta secreted in a stack of hay within the enclosure of Mr. Jonathan Ballard of that 0:0:0

ITEMS. Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke of Salem, one of the most distinguished literary tion. men in America, entered his one hundreth year on the 12th inst. He was graduated at Cambridge College in 1746. He is said to be in good health, walks with activity and has

There are nineteen auctioneers in Boston. The whole amount of auction duties paid by them for the last half year, was \$11,611 51.

The frigate United States and the Brandywine have recently had a race in the Pacific ocean-to see which could sail the fastest .-The United States came off the victor. That ship is said to be the fastest sailer in our own or the British navy.

The Life of Napoleon by Sir Walter Scott is just issued from the press of Messrs. Carey & Lee of Philadelphia.

Some of the Missouri Indians have become troublesome, and a military force under Gen. Atkinson, has been marched to put a stop to their depredations.

Mr. Patrick Dunn of Bath cautions the public not to trust his wife, as she has "forgotto violate those promises she made to him when he was allied to her in the sacred banns

Gen. Lafayette has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies in France.

The amount of canal tolls received at Rochester, N. Y. during the last month, was,

A Leipzic letter, of June 10, says-" All the news lately received from the North are truth. Our acquaintance in different parts warlike. The fitting out of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt, the great activity which prevails in the arsenals in the interior of the empire, particularly at Tula, and finally the grand review by the Emperor at Wiasma, are facts which prove that Russia seriously meditates the reparation of the wrongs she has comvote at the next election. His character we know stands high in other States, and we sessing so many claims to her protection."

[For the Eastern Chronicle.] Pittston, 15th August, 1827. MR. SHELDON:

Sir-Please give the following an insertion in your next paper.

Arrived at Pittston, the sloop Pinkham, from a fishing cruise, with a full a mortise of a Block, 7-8ths of an inch wide, cargo of fish. Capt. Pinkham informs 4 inches long, and 5 inches deep, was cut, reathat he saw a very strange object which dy to receive the shive or pully, in one minute from the appearance, he judged to be the Sea Serpent-had a distinct view of him call it) in a shive of lignumvitæ in 30 seconds. tor fifteen minutes, at a distance of about fifty yards. There appeared out of water upwards of 70 feet. It almost instantaneously disappeard on the discharging of a musket, which was loaded with a brace of balls.-Seguin, bearing N.W distance, 10 1-2 leagues.

The foreign intelligence of the week fully confirms and gives the melancholy details of the defeat of the Greeks before Athens. But tion. rumors continue to prevail of the intention of Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia, to interfere and prevent the final o-verthrow of Greece by Turkey. That friend-ly intentions with respect to the Greeks have but whether the great powers have been able to agree upon the the terms of a treaty for

muth, employed in a stone quarry, at Mont Carbon, was on Wednesday last, unexpectedly deprived of life. We are informed that the deceased imprudently went to examine a charged rock, which burnt prime-without waiting a sufficient time to see whether the explosion would not take place; and that while in the act of boring with the priming wire, the charge was either ignited by some He lay in a state of insensibility until afternoon, and then expired.

BREAKING INTO JAIL. The breaking of jails is usually a breaking out; but we have before us an instance of breaking in. At York, Upper Canada, a person recently broke into jail; but after laying his hands on \$355 public cash, he took it into his head to vanish and has not since been heard of.

BOLIVAR. An article translated for the National Intelligencer from the Lima Tele-graph, dated the 7th April last, and signed Manuel de Vidaurre, contains a number of charges against the Liberator-which will as follows:

"1 .- The Liberator, while at Lima, en-Venezuela to adopt the Bolivian Constitution: he used his influence in the

the power given by a single horse, and the rapidity of the execution may be estimated by those who are acquainted with the time expended in hand labor to produce the articles which we saw made.

A white oak Pump, ten feet long, was bored. without any extra exertion, in twelve minutes; a mortise of a Block, 7-8ths of an inch wide, The machinery is also calculated to give opwork with the utmost exactness and neat ness, we have no doubt, that by multiplying the power, which can be increased at pleas-ure, the establishment could furnish an ample supply of Pumps, Blocks, &c. for the consumption of the entire city, and for exporta-Bost. Cent.

There appear to be many ill-natured articles in the English papers respecting the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans.

This ill-nature is displayed in great efforts but whether the great powers have been able to agree upon the the terms of a treaty for the object stated, must be merely a matter of that St. Albans has no need to be mortified district,—two to be chosen.

Politics. Having begun to give a mere statement of facts relative to the unhappy difficulty between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay, it becomes our duty to add this week for the information of our readers, that Mr.

The object stated, must be merely a matter of conjecture at this moment. No official intimation we believe, has been made on the subject, to countenance the hypothesis; yet it is not improbable that something will be effected.

Eve. Guz.

The object stated, must be merely a matter of conjecture at this moment. No official intimation we believe, has been made on the subject, to countenance the hypothesis; yet it is not improbable that something will be effected.

Eve. Guz.

FATAL Accident. Mr. George Lindenmuth, cuployed in a stone quarry, at Mont with the numerous "have descended from nobility. But there is no true muth, cuployed in a stone quarry, at Mont when the numerous "have descended from nobility. But there is no true in the accidence of the way, it would often happen that in tracing present plebians, as they are named, we shouly go up. Mrs. Coutts may have descended from nobility. But there is no true in the accidence of the way it would often happen that in tracing present plebians, as they are named, we shouly go up. Mrs. Coutts may have descended from nobility. But there is no true in the accidence of the way it would often happen that in tracing present plebians, as they are named, we shouly go up. Mrs. Coutts may have descended from nobility. But there is no true in the accidence of the way it would often happen that in tracing present plebians, as they are named, we shouly go up. Mrs. Coutts may have descended from nobility. But there is no true in the accidence of the way it would often happen that in tracing present plebians, as they are named, we shouly go up. Mrs. Coutts may have descended from nobility. But there is no true in the accidence of the way it would often happen that in tracing present plebians, as they are named, we shouly go up. the numerous "natural" children of Kings mentioned in history, and contemplating the present day, it seems Monarchs have grown

> RASHNESS. A few days since, we are informed, two young men of Troy, N. York, entered a meadow in the vicinity of that place, took a couple of scythes from where persons had just been at work, and commenc ed mowing, in competition with each other. The young man in the rear gaining upon his competitor, told him to hasten or he would be in danger of his scythe; and still advanc-ing, incautiously inflicted a dangerous wound upon his companion a short distance above the ankle joint. He fell, and lay inanimate for some time. Medical aid was immediate-ly procured, and the wound was dressed; but ving to the deepness of the cut, and mortification having subsequently taken place, it became necessary to amputate the leg above

As a new mode of provisioning the poor of England it is proposed to raise tobacco instead of food, on some of the land!

In other parts of the world there are those shed some light upon the controversy now going on, with regard to the integrity of his political character. In the abstract they are than what is necessary for medicinal purpo-

Its use supplies no real want. Its cost is deavored to prevail upon the department of Venezuela to adopt the Bolivian Constitution:

of these megal acts, or manifested the slight- ed out a est disgust at his being named Dictator, or that he re-established the constitutional order in the three departments of the South, notwithstanding the note inserted in the Supplement to the Gazette, No. 164. On the contrary, political affairs continued from that time in an anti-constitutional State, under the direction of a single superior Chief, with immense and unlimited powers, in virtue of the decree issued by His Excellency in Bogota, on the 24th of November; and the public papers of the South, of February last, boldly attacking the Constitution of the Re-

public, and proclaiming the Bolivian. 3.-The Liberator declared himself President, with extraordinary powers, and appointed a Vice President upon his own responsibility, without having sworn to the Constitu-

4.-The Liberator has suppressed all judicial proceedings, and all the guarantees con-ceded by the Constitution to the citizens, ordering proceedings to be instituted directly, & without form of trial, against tardy debtors, contining them in prison, and selling their goods at public auction, without regard to their value; provided only, that they yielded

enough to satisfy the debt.
5.—The Liberator declared publicly to the Intendant of Bogota, that the best proofs that he had of his good conduct as a Magistrate, were the complaints which he had received of his manner of carrying into effect the said decree relative to tardy debtors. 6,-The Liberator has entered Colombia,

and dictates orders through the medium of a Secretary General, whose authority is not acknowledged by the Constitution.
7.—The Liberator has abrogated the at-

tributes of the national sovereignty, convokgrand Convention, notwirkstanding that a majority of the Republic continued to be in favour of their constitutional compact, and opposed to reforms,

8 .- The Liberator sent from Lima to Venezuela, to Senor Gusman, to prepare the minds of the People for accepting the Bolivian Constitution, which is his profession of

These authentic and incontestible facts corroborate the proof that the Liberator has de-parted from the legal path indicated to him by the national honour, his promises, his duty, and his own glory. And no one ought to be better informed of them than Gen. Santander himself, during whose administration a great part of them were inserted in the offi-cial Gazette of the Government."

The greatest evil which American Manufacturers have to fear is SMUGGLING. This would injure them, the fair importer, the American ship-owner, and the revenueand tend to demoralize a portion of the peo-

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT. A few days ago, we saw with much satisfaction, the operations of the new machinery for horing Pumps, mortising and fitting Ships' Blocks, &c. erected in the establishment of Messrs. Scott & Clark in the North section of this city. The machinery is of the best fabric,

nois militia, under Cot. 1. m. ... was authorized to accept the service of any number of mounted cavalry, not exceeding 600. These troops were to rendezvous as soon as possible at Fort Clark, and march to Galena, where they were to be put under the command of any U. S. officer entitled to a superior command. One fourth of all the regiments on the east side of Illinois river were to be detached into service,

The great difficulty which the British Manufacturers have to encounter, and which caunot, at present, be removed or evaded, arises from the heavy taxes necessary to support an expensive government and pay the interest of an enormous debt. This should be a lesson to the Government of the United States, and that of every State, City and

GOLD. The most valuable gold mine yet discovered in the United States, is said to be in the Union District, (S. C.) on the head waters of Tyger River, in the interior of the State. The quantity is represented, by the informant of the Charleston Mercury, as 'in-exhaustible.' He says five hundred hands could be employed on good wages. Dr Cooper has examined a specimen, worth \$19,50, which he pronounced as pure as any in the world. The Gold Company of North Carolina is said to have divided among its members, last year, not less than 3000 dollars

MURDER. A man, named Wm. Godfrey, recently shot his mother-in-law and her son, at Mt. Pleasant, Va. It seems that he had taking, without the consent of the Congress, the en offence at a remark of his wife respecting a pair of shoes which he had purchased for her, and vowed he would destroy her, with her two children, her parents, and himself. His wife fled with her children, and he went to her father's house, where he thought she had gone, with a musket and a knife, and fired the gun at his wife's parents and brother. The young man died in two hours after, and his mother was not expected to survive .-Godfrey made his escape, He is represented as a man of most ungovernable temper.

> A man in Pennsylvania travels about with boat which will carry a wagon, and a wagonwhich will carry a boat, in which he alternately rides or sails, as he takes to land or

> > NOTICE.

The Editor expects to preach next Sabbath in Bowdoinham,--at the village meeting

The patrons of the VISITANT are garnestly requested to extend an indulgence soward the editor on account of the late appearance of those Number. Nos. 6 & 7 are not yet prepared for the press; but will be probably before long. Subscribers shall have all their numbers, though they may not obtain them so seasonably as is desirable.

MARRIED, In Farmington, Mr. Joshua Allen to Miss

Naomi B. Sweet. In Wayne, Mr. W. S. Warren to Miss Sal-Ames of Hallowell.

In Kingston, (Mass.) by Rev. Mr. Willis, Mr. Sewall Rice of Worcester, to Miss Hannah D. Washburn, of K.
In Duxbury, Mr. Jonathan Peterson, Jr. to Miss Julian T. Brewster.

DIED,

In Harrisburg, Penn. the Rev. Robert Little, Pastor of the Unitarian Church in Washington. The President of the U. S. is a member of the church with which Mr. L. labour-

In Berlin, Deacon Elijah Hart. Whilst at work in his field he was stung in the neck by a bumble-bee which caused instant death! In Portland, Mr. Wm. Danforth, of Eaton, N. H. aged 27.

In Dresden, Mr. John Alexander, aged 24.

He was much respected. In Belfast, Mrs. Susanna White, wife of Mr. Jonathan Quimby, aged 58. She was a good woman.

In Readfield, on Tuesday last, Mr. Joseph Williams in the 74th year of his age. Mr. W. had for many years been an intelligent and firm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation, which he adorned by a good life On his death bed he requested his friends to bear witness to the constancy of his faith, and to testify to the world that it was calculated to support others, as it then did him, in that

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GARDINER.

THURSDAY, August 16. Sailed, Sailed, Sloops Emma-&-Eliza, Ellis, Falmouth.

Stoops Emma-&-Eirza, Ellis, Falmouth.
Caroline, Skudder, Barnstable.

**SUNDAY, August, 19.

Arrived,
Schr. Polly-&-Nancy, Osgood, Newburyport.
Stoop Gloss, Crapo, Providence.

**TUESDAY, August, 21.

Arrived,
Schrs. Washington, Santin, Boston.

**Scott. Scott. Scott. Scott.

Scott, Scott, do. Mary, Sherman, Salem. Superb, Wait, Boston. Superb, Wait, Boston.
Comm-ree, Manning, Salem,
Sloops Packet, Tappan, Manchester,
Delight, Phiney, Sandwich.
Sailed,
Sloop Carrier, Haskins, Cape Ann.
Wednesday, August 22.

Schrs. Triton, Hamolin, Falmouth. Catharine, Marson, Boston Sloops Mechanic, Lombard Sandwich. Mary-Ann, Phiney, do. Hero, Sutton, Ipswich.

Hero, Satton, Ipsween.
Sailed.
Schr. Polly, Crowell, Dennis.
Stoop Packet, Tappan, Manchester.
THURSDAY, August 29.

Sloop Splendid, Fessenden, Sandwich,

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of

P. ADAMS, & Co.

this day dissolved.
All persons having demands upon said firm, are quested to exhibit the same for settlement, and all ersons may red to said firm are requested to settle e same without delay.
PETER ADAMS,

DANIEL CLAY, SAMUEL CLAY JOSEPH McCAUSLAND. Gardiner, August 13, 1827.

THE CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD

CANAL LOTTERY, 16th CLASS,

On the 8th of September.

Persons wishing to obtain either of the prizes presented in the scheme below, may do well to call at

P. SHELDON'S

FTRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY-OFFICE, GARDINER.

SCHEME. 1200

Whole Tickets 4 dollars -- Quarters 1 dollar. Gardiner, July 13.

OLIVER'S CONVEYANCER.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRACTICAL CONVEYANCING. A SELECTION of FORMS of General Utility with notes interspersed. Secondedition. By B. L. OLIVER, Jr. June 8, 1827.

HOUSE AND LAND Por salle.

TO be sold a convenient Dwelling House, situated on the north side of the Cobbossee Stream, in Gardiner, two stories high, with the land adjoining, being about one acre; recently occupied by Capt. John O. Craig. The situation is eligible. Terms liberal. -- Price low. Apply to JOSEPH SOUTH WICK, Vassalborough, or GEO. EVANS Gardiner.

LOST,
THE 2d volume of HUME'S ESSAYS,
an early edition—surveyers an early edition—supposed to have been borrowed. Whoever has it will oblige the owner by leaving it at this Office.
June 22.

FOR SALE

A T the Gardiner Bookstore, two Sermons recently delivered in Bowdoinham, by Rev. SYLVANUS COBB. Price 10 cents.

WANTED,

T this Office, an active, intelligent LAD from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED in the neatest manner, a despatch, at the Intelligneer Office.

POETRY

[From the Rockingham Gazette.] TO A CHILD. I love the memory of that hour

When first in youth I found thee; A single star was rising there, With wild and lovely motion: And scarce the zephyr's gentle breath, Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour-It wakes a pensive feeling; As when within the winding shell, The playful winds are stealing. It tells my heart of those bright years, Ere hope went down in sorrow, When all the joys of yesterday Were painted on tomorrow

Where are thou now? thy once-lov'd flower Their yellow leaves are twining; And bright and beautiful again That single star is shining. But where art thou? the bended grass A dewy stone discloses;
And love's light footsteps print the ground,

Farewell! my tears were not for thee, Twere weakness to deplore thee; Or vainly mourn thine absence here, While angels half adore thee. Thy days were few, and quickly told; Thy short and mournful story Hath ended like the morning star, That melts in deeper glory.

Where all my peace reposes.

From the Boston Lyceum. STANZAS.

I will not ask for length of years, It were no bliss to linger on, To mingle mine with others' tears,

And follow youth and beauty gone. O rather while my heart beats high And deep emotion fills my breast, Sooth'd by affection's gentle sigh On some fond bosom may I rest.

I will not ask that fragrant flot ers Should o'er my lowly grave be shed, I'll trust to nature's vernal showers To throw her mantle o'er the dead.

Yet what to me is that lone spot? It boots not where the form is laid Dust unto dust must be its lot, To earth her tribute must be paid.

Take then, O earth, whate'er is thine, And in thy bosom let it sleep, Thou canst not claim the soul divine, The joyous spirit caust not keep.

Through realms of ether that will soar, Drink at the living fount of love, Bloom in unfading youth once more, And dweft in endless life above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the U. S. Gazette.] NEW-ENGLAND WARS. Continued from p. 132.

Before introducing my readers into the presence of Philip, it may be well to make them acquainted with a little of his histo ry and character.

As carly as the year 1730, (and even much earlier) the English of Plymouth Colony, had contrived to form a meatwith Massasoit, Chief Sachem of all the an enong. Narraganset tribes, which said treaty bound the poor chief, who was not skilled in that species of diplomacy, to certain conditions, which, in the present day, would be considered by an independent prince, as contrary to the dignity and majesty of his empire; and accordingly after the death of old Noosamequin or Massasoit, (I give my readers a blessed choice in names (his two sons Alexander and nor time for delay. Philip, although in his life time assenting, refused to be governed by the conditions and endeavored to shake off the trammels, which their father's more yielding disposition had imposed upon them.

Alexander, after committing some hosveying him to Plymouth, he was suddenly taken ill, and shortly after he died. The the most positive orders. Philip resumed Indians laid his death to the poison of the his seat, and directed the whiteman to con-English. The English imputed it to tinue his talk. haughtiness of spirit, which could not brook his bondage.

Philip now became chief of the tribes, under the title of Chief Sachem of Pantreaty, made by his father, and one or two of a more recent date, which to free him from some sudden embarrassment, he had himself signed, with no very serious intention of keepirg sacred.

Philip, like most of the Sachems of his tribe, could read, and had been well instructed in some of the leading doctrines of the Puritan's faith. He had an Indian Secretary too, who could read and write with fluency, being the schoolmaster of the tribe, placed there by the colonists, in that spirit for disseminating useful learning which has ever since been a characteristic of their descendants.

Such was the high handed rebellion of Philip against his Sovereign Lord King Charles, and the honorable the Council of Plymouth, that the said honorable Council found it necessary, not only to stir up other tribes against this Godless heathen, but also to send out sundry drafts of nious settlers to endeavor to effect the total destruction of their most deadly enemy.

The most effectual force ever sent ainst Philip was conducted by Master like Casar, became the historian of his

Captain Church had kept up so close

of the Tinicum settlement, to an extent, of representatives in congress. While yet we have already described. Knowing a young man, he was twice chosen to that the Elders would be at Plymouth, serve for short periods in the senate of the this host of savages rushed in upon the United States. In the chair of the house different garrisons, fired the houses, drag- of representatives, Mr. Clay did not exged out the defenceless inhabitants, mur- cuse himself from the investigation and dered some, and carried the rest to the camp of Philip, situated as I have said, 1314, he was withdrawn from Congress on the summit of Monk's Hill, at which to a new station, that of foreign minister; they arrived before sunset on Sunday evening.-Among the prisoners were David and Mahala, who had contrived to secure the lives of one or two others. No the formation of a commercial convention peculiar domonstration of joy marked the with Great Britain. On his return to the arrival of the prisoners.-They were pla- United States, he was offered by Mr. ced under a guard in the wigwam, and fed Madison the mission to Russia, and a with such provisions as is common in an seat in the cabinet; both of which he suc-

a party of the outer guard were conduct- He still preferred that great theatre of his ing two Englishmen towards the Camp, triumphs, the popular assembly of the naand that the guard displayed the belt of peace upon their guns.

Philip immediately ordered the prisoners into the rear of the wigwam, called around him his Sachems, and awaited the approach of the Ambassadors. In a few minutes, Joscelyne and his companion were seen approaching the place, under the guidance of Indians whom they had met at the shore of the lake. As the company entered the hastily constructed hovel, Joscelyne was struck with the grim feat-ures around him, which seemed to promise any thing but mercy. Too much, however, depended on his mission, for him to permit the least distrust to appear in his manner. The venerable patriarch shook the dew from his grey locks, which hung in profusion over his shoulders, and according to an intimation from the Chief Sachem, he seated himself upon a log, that lay near the front, or opening of the

Philip raised himself slowly from his seat, and stood erect among his counsellors. In front a little to the left, sat Sausaman his secretary and public schoolmaster, provided with pen, ink and paper, or birch bark to record whatever it might please his master to direct.

Joscelyne was struck at once with the commanding figure of his enemy. As the great Chief stood among his lesser Sachems, he was taller than them all "from the shoulders upwards." The elegant proportions of majestic limbs were nicely displayed by close pantaloons, and a vest, composed of red broadcloth, gorgeously signia of nature's nobility. In any countrimmed with gold lace. A cloak sometry or time he would have been a characwhat in the hussar fashion, was depending rifle, held in his right hand. His features he would have been a Themistocles; in were regular, if we except the slight pro- Rome a Camillus; in Great Britain a ection of his cheek bones, and a consequent sharpness of his chin. A forehead, of a form peculiar to his nation was sha-

general was what some writers would call the "dignity inherent in kings;" but was rather that ease, which springs from a conscious superiority-or from a conviction that whatever is done will be consideted as correct.

"Englishman," said Philip, "what mesage has the council for the Pauckanokets ?" We have neither breath for words

"Philip," said Joscelyne, rising, "I bring a message of especial import from the Council of Plymouth-

"There may be a white man's craft in this," said Philip to his Sachems-" let our scouts beat the thickets, lest we have

The first impulses of Joscelyne were those of a father. He longed to enquire for Mahala, and to secure her ransom; but he had been entrusted with the feelcanoket; and hating the English, not less ings of other parents, and with the peace for the encroachments, which they had and dignity of the colony, of which he was made upon his territories and the customs an honoured and useful member. The of his subjects, he totally disregarded the zeal of the times might have taught him to seek for reparation for a breach of Sabbath, and a violation of the sanctuary seasons and priviliges. He therefore merged the father in the feelings of the patriot.

During the previous night, Joscelyne had arranged in his mind the sum of the charges, which he had received from the Council, in order that he might be prepared to urge, with the greater force and perspicuity, the charges and claims, which he was empowered to make.

TO BE CONTINUED.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HENRY CLAY.

He was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th April, 1777. He inherited nothing but the inestimable privileges of an American citizen. At an early age he was placed in the office of Mr. Tinsley, clerk of the high court of chan-In this situation, he gave such cery. proofs of uncommon capacity, that he acchancellor Wythe and of Gov. Brooke; poited by president Washington U. States Church, by this appointment captain, who and by their advice he studied law. Immediately after his admission to the bar, he proceeded to Kentucky, spent some further time in study, and then opened an a chase upon King Philip, in the woods office. He was soon in full practice; and

kaponchunt, had effected the destruction exampled success as speaker of the house actions are well known. discussion of every great question.-In and he bore an important and honorable part in the prudent and able negotiation of peace at Ghent, and, subsequently, in cessively declined. Mr. Monroe offer-Early on Monday morning, it was announced to the Sachems in Council, that Great Britain; which he also declined. ed him a Department, and the mission to tion, and as he once expressed himself to draw somewhat longer in the traces of the profession. He came forward early and fearlessly as the advocate for the recognition of South American independence; and there are few names more intimately and happily associated throughout this hemisphere with that great and glorious boon to seven rising nations, than that of Henry Clay. Equally seasonable and bold were his exertions in favor of domestic industry; and it is but just to say, that he has done more for it than any other man living. Ever true and untiring in the cause of America and of man, he united with our Webster in sending across the Atlantic the voice of comfort and encouragement to the Greeks. In 1825, Mr. Adams was elevated to the elective seat; and to the illustrious lawyer, legislator, and statesman of the west, he did less than each of his two immediate predecessors had done; he offered him a seat in the cabinet, which Mr. Clay now ripe in years and in fame, accepted. And when the bitter resentments of baffled cupidity and disappointed ambition shall have passed away, the whole people will, as we believe a majority does now, recognise the justice of a remark of the good LAFAYETTE: "It will be," said he, subject of congratulation to the friends of liberty in both hemispheres, that Henry Clay is placed first in the cabinet of North America. Mr. Clay in every situation has stood

pre-eminent. He hears the clearest inter for history, or, as Napoleon expressed from his shoulder, as he leaned upon his it, one of Plutarch's men.' In Greece Chatham. In our republic he is unques-

Ase Andrew Jack Jrn March 15, 1767. His father, Andrew Jackson, emigrated to America from Ireland, during the year 1765, bringing with him to sons, Hugh and Robert, both very young Landing at Charleston, S. Carolina, he shortly afterwards purchased a tract of land, in what was then called the Waxaw settlement, about forty-five miles above Camden; at which place Andrew was born. Shortly after his birth, his father died, leaving three sons to be provided for by their mother. To the lessons she inculcated on the youthful minds of her sons was no doubt owing, in a great measure, that fixed opposition to British tyranny and oppression tilities upon the English, was by strate-gem taken; and while the party was conwhich afterwards so much distinguished evenings in recounting to them the suffer-Having sent out extra sentinels, with ings of their grandfather, at the siege of Carrickfurgus, and the oppression exercised by the nobility of Ireland over the labouring poor; impressing it upon them, as a first duty, to expend their lives, if it should become necessary, in defending and supporting the natural rights of man.

At the age of fourteen, while fighting in the ranks of his country, in the cause of freedom, he was taken by the British; and, while under confinement, received a sabre cut on his arm, the marks of which he carries to this day, because he refused to do the menial duty of a servant, and clean the boots of an officer. His brother, a few years older than himself, and also a prisoner, taken at the same time, for refusing to perform the same office, was so brutally cut and maimed, that he died a few weeks after of his wounds.

The poor widowed mother survived this shock but a few months; when she too died, leaving the orphan to God and his

Left alone in the world, with a small patrimonial estate, barely sufficient to support him while he should obtain the first clements of an academic education, he began life without a guide or adviser. Fortunately for him he directed his attention towards the study of the law, and in 1786 received his licence as an attorney. The country affording but little prospect for business, he left his native place for Tennessee, and settled in Nashville. His intelligence and enterprise soon became known; quired the friendship and patronage of and between 1790 and 1793, he was apattorney for that district. In 1796, he was chosen a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the state. In 1797 he was sent to the senate of the union. a chase upon King Philip, in the woods and waters of his possessions, that his obline colored majesty deemed it best, in forming a new constitution, and exerted by himself, both in and out of it, to procure the abolition of slavery. In a few years, he became speaker of the house of representatives in the legislature of Kentucky;

Here he remained but a short time before the resigned. He was afterwards appoints the sum of the short time before the resigned. Here he remained but a short time before the resigned. Here he remained but a short time before the resigned. Here he remained but a short time before the resigned. Here he remained but a short time before the remained but a short time but a short time before the remained but a short time before the remained but a short time

the Plymouth possessions, before a party and to his experience in that office, he under an interior Sachem, called Moon- and his country were indebted for his unthe United States army. His subsequent

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

STEAM BOAT LINE

From Boston to Portland, Bath and

Eastport.

EASTERN ROUTE. THE LEGISLATOR leaves Boston on Tuesday at 5 a. m. and arrives at Portland same day, evening, proceeds on to Bath, where she arrives on

ning, proceeds on to Bain, where she arrives on Wednesday morning.

The PATENT leaves Portland on Tuesday at 9 p. m. will touch at Owl's-Head and Belfast, and ar-rive at Castine Wednesday afternoon.

The PATENT leaves Castine on Wednesday, 6 p. m. will touch at Cranberry Islands and Lubec and arrive at Enstport on Thursday afternoon.

WESTERN ROUTE.

The PATENT leaves Eastport on Friday, at 2 pm. will touch at Lubec, and Cranberry Islands, and arrive at Castine Saturday noon.

The PATENT leaves Castine Saturday, 4 p. m. will touch at Belfast, Owl's-Head and Boothbay, and arrive at Bath on Sunday morning, will leave Bath Sunday forenoon, and arrive at Portland, same day evening.

The LEGISLATOR leaves Portland on Sunday, at p. m. and arrives at Boston Monday forenoon IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE.

The Legislator will leave Bat's on Thursday at 11 a.m. and arrives at Portland same day evening, and leaves Portland 9 p. m. and arrive at Boston, on Friday forenoon, leaves Boston Saturday, at 5 a.m. and arrives at Portland same day evening.

A line of Steam Boats runs from Bath to Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, on the Kennebec river, also from Eastport to Robbinston and Calais, on the St. Croix river.—Likewise from Eastport, to St. Johns and Frederickton, N. B. in connexion with the above line.

#3" For Passage or Freight please apply to CHS. BROWN, General Agent, head of Tileston's wharf, or at Andrew J. Allen's Stationary Store, No. 72, State-street.

From Boston to Portland, " to Bath,
" Portland to "
" to Owl's Head,
" to Belfast, to Benasi,
to Castine,
to Castine,
to Lubec and Eastport,
Belfast to Eastport, Castine to "Lubec and Eastport to Bath, Castine to Bath, Belfast to "

Boston, May 25. BOOKS, STATIONARY.

"Owl's Head to Bath,

AND PAPER HANGINGS,

P. SHELDON.

AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE,

A COMPLETE assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Also, writing, letter, and wrapping Paper, at the manufacturers' prices; and a complete assortment of ROOM Papers, from 20 comprete associated to the total restricts of Rodgers', and other fine Cutlery. Quills, by ske M. very cheap. Slates per dozen, do. Combs. Mathematical Instruments, Scales, &c. &c. comprising as complete an assortment of articles as can be found in any similar establishment, and at the lowest prices. owest prices.
Gardiner, January 5.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

v. d. robinson. A GENT for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COM-

HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNS, and their contents, against loss or damage by

PIRE.

The rates of premium are as low as those of any other similar institution, and the adjusting and pay ment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal.

For terms of Insurance, application may be made
to the above Agent, who is authorized to issue polto applicants without delay. Gardiner, May 25, 1827.

E. H. LOMBARD. AGENT TO THE

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE RISKS,

POREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium as low as in Boston or eisewhere. Polices issued without delay, upon application to said Agent at Hallowell. tf THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY, O F HARTFORD, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has

now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive ele-ment, which often in a single hour sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their

business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For the terms of insurance application may be made to the Agent, who is au-thorized to issue policies to applicants without delay GEO. EVANS, Agent. Gardiner, Jan. 5. 1827.

CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the extensive CORDAGE FACTORY, on North Hampton Street. Boston, lately occupied by the Boston Cordage Manufacturing Company, has appointed Mr. HENRY LEWIS Agent and Superintendant, who is now ready to furnish Gangs of Rieging from the first quality of clean Hemp, and equal in Manufacture to any made in the United States at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms.

J. W. LEWIS.

Apply to HENRY LEWIS, No. 31, India (corner of Custom-House) Street Boston. Boston, August 1, 1827.

ADDITIONS.

JOSEPH B. WALTON HAS just made considerable additions to his former stock, making his assortment of

GROCERIES, MEDICINES, &c.

nearly complete.

Swaim's Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula

Good Articles FOR FAMILY USE.

JUST RECEIVED BY

M. BURNS. A Quantity of

GOOD GENNESSEE FLOUR GOOD WESTERN CHEESE

VINE GAR.

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY. Genuine LEMON SIRUP and BRANDY A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

essences, In Vials, of from 1 to 4 oz.

SALT PORK, BEEF AND FISH, Of good quality, constantly for sale.

M. B. Has also just received, a new and complete assortment of

W. I. GOODS AND Groceries. ENGLISH & AMERICAN GOODS.

CROCKERY Hard Ware, &c.

AND SO FORTH. Comprising the usual variety-all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

Fresh HOPS for sale as a bove.

New Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store recently oc-cupied by Mr. Harvey Gay on the corner nearly opposite the Stone Grist Mill, and offers for sale a good assortment of W. J. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Comprising as good an assortment of such articles as is usually found in similar stores, all of which will is usually found in similar stores, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, ap-proved credit, wood, bark, and country produce generally.

CASH, At a fair price will be paid for FLAXSEED.

W.ANTED by the subscriber, 500 cords of Hem-The subscriber also intends to keep constantly

for sale a complete assortment of Sole, Harness and upper leather. Morocco, Lining, and Binding skins, Wool, &c. &c. GEORGE COOK.

Gardiner, August 3,

A BOOK FOR

CARPENTERS.

J RICHARDSON & LORD Boston, an " Introduction to the Mechanical principles of CARPENTRY.

BY BENJAMIN HALE.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE. "When the Trustees of the Gardiner Lyceum had determined, a year or two since, to add to the regular classes, admitted annually, several minter classes to continue for a few months, for the benefit of those young men, whose circumstances would not permit them to devote any considerable time in study; it devolved upon the Author of the following pages to mark out for each of these classes, a course of study, which would be appropriate and not too extensive for the time allotted to them.

It was while fixing upon a course for the winter

It was while fixing upon a course for the winter class in Carpentry and Civil Architecture, that the design of publishing this book suggested itself to him. He could find "books of lines" sufficients was at no loss for exemplars of the orders; could easily need to be could easily provide for instruction in practical geometry and drawing; but knew of no book which appea-ed to him snited to instruct young men, who lad made no advances in mathematics, beyond arithmetic and the simplest elements of geometry, I

pentry, as "a branch of mechanical science."

The plan of this Introduction is, to give, in the first place, some knowledge of the Strength and Stiffness of Timber as the foundation, both of the science and art of Carpentry. In this part of the work, the principles are deduced directly from a comparison of well conducted experiments; a method which while it at the most entirectory to pracod, which, while it is the most satisfactory to practical men, and the only intelligible one to those, who are not skilled in mathematics, is also the most safe. This part is followed by an elementary view of those doctrines of the statical equilibrium, which of those doctrines of the statical equilibrium, which are particularly applicable to constructions, as which shew the strength of timber, as it depends upon position, and in this part of the book the Author bas taken occasion to introduce most of the simple mo ple mechanical powers. The principles of equili-brium are next applied to the constructions of Roofs Domes and Partitions, and the book ends with an excellent chapter from Tredgold, on scarfing joints and straps."

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